











Earth Observations and Geospatial Information for the Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals Course/Workshop for Members of the Caribbean Project and the Americas UN-GGIM 8



"Experience of Mexico using spatial data for SDG's indicators"



Francisco Javier Jimenez Nava Deputy General Director of Natural Resources and Environment



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- National System of Statistical and Geographical Information
- Lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals
- Adoption of the 2030 Agenda by Mexico
- Geospatial data that can be used to build and complement indicators
- Dissemination of the results
- Conclusion

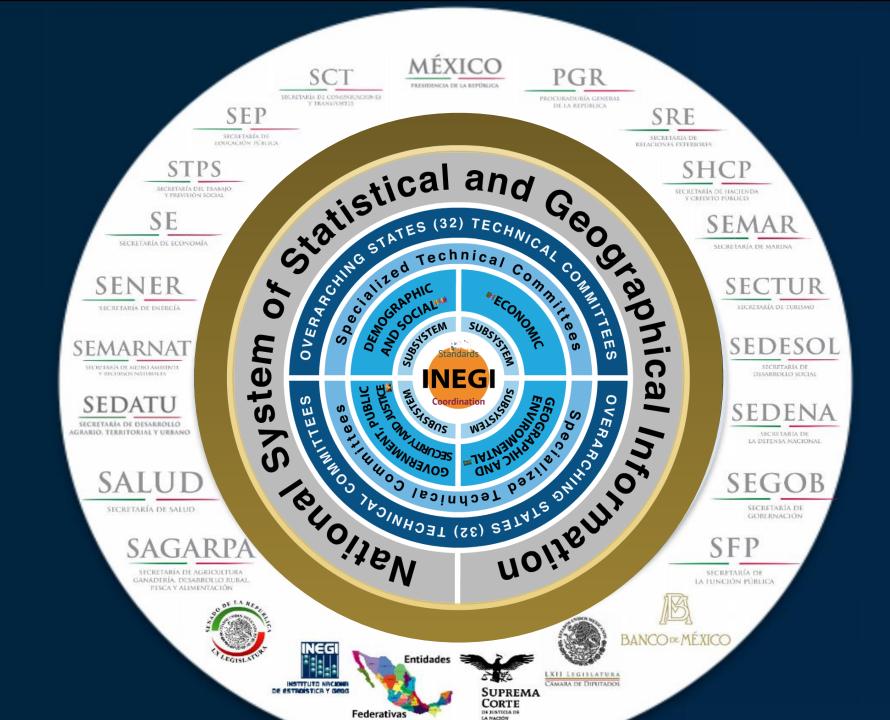


The Challenge

"The work on global geospatial information management in recent years has confirmed that one of the key challenges is better integration of geospatial and statistical information as a basis for solid, evidence-based decision making."

UN Under Secretary-General
Wu Hongbo
Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 2012

National
System of
Statistical and
Geographical
Information
(SNIEG)



The National Institute of Statistics and Geography

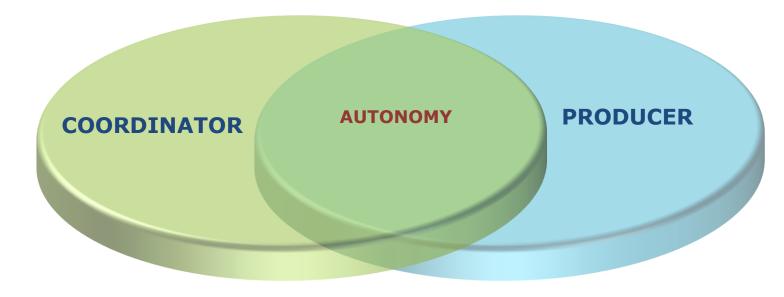
Key Elements

Statistical and Geospatial Information within the same institution, since 1983

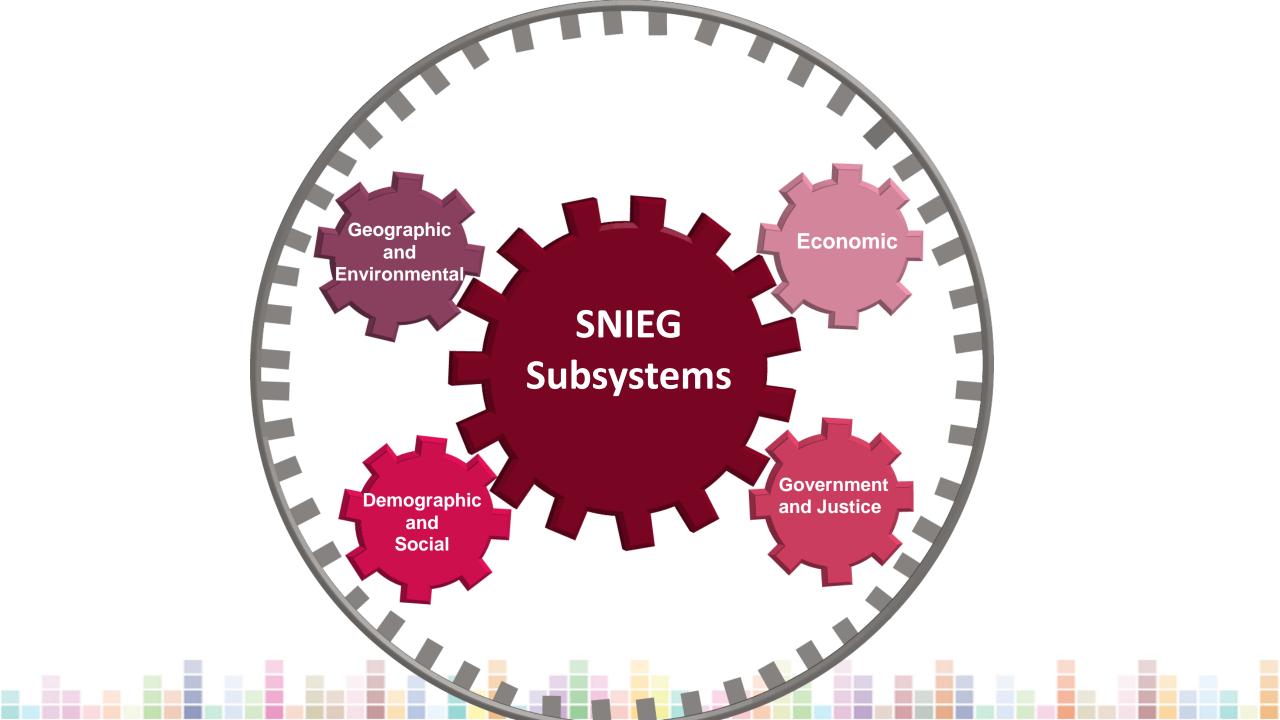
Constitutional-level autonomy, since 2008

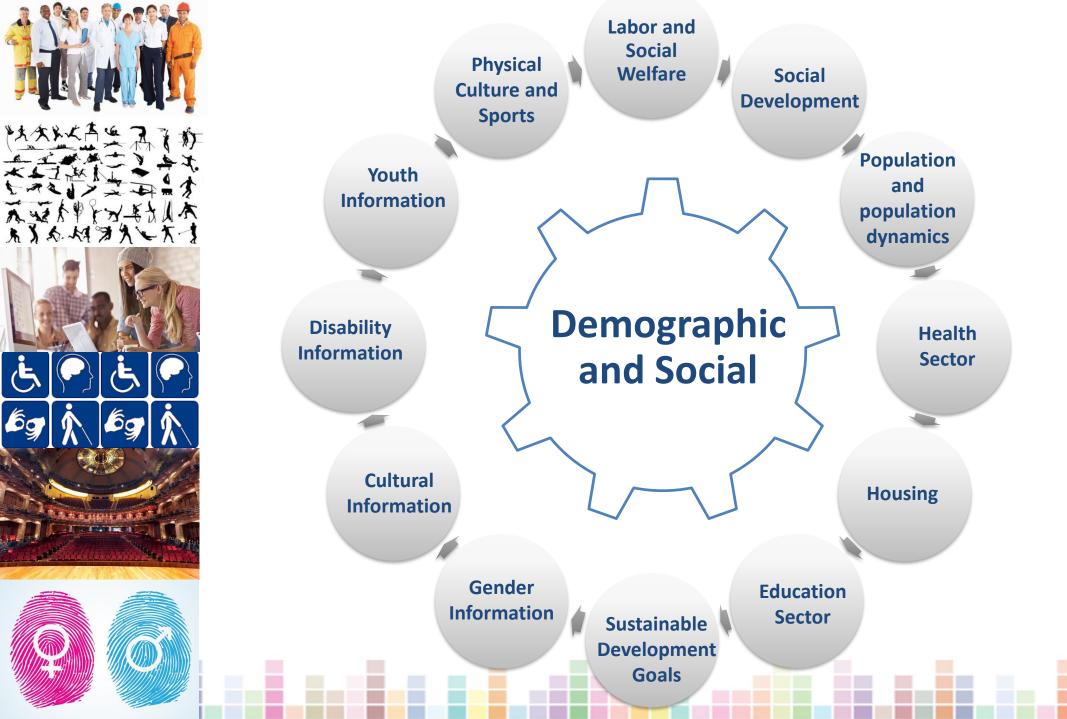
Coordination of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information (SNIEG)





Statistical and Geographical Information of National Interest

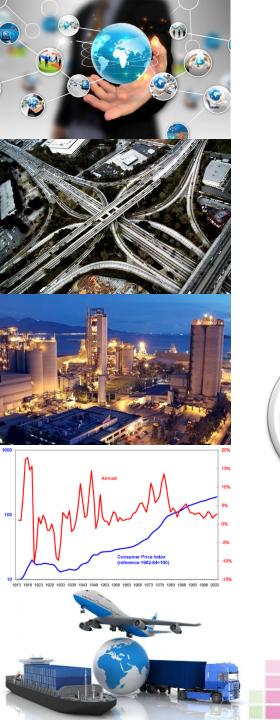








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Information Society

National Directory of Economic Units

Agriculture and Fisheries

Infrastructure Transport Sector

Economic Information of Industrial Sector

Economic

Macro
economic
Stats and
National
Accounts

Foreign

Trade

Statistics

Tourism

Price Index Statistics

Financial and Operating Transport Sector

Science,
Technology
and
Innovation















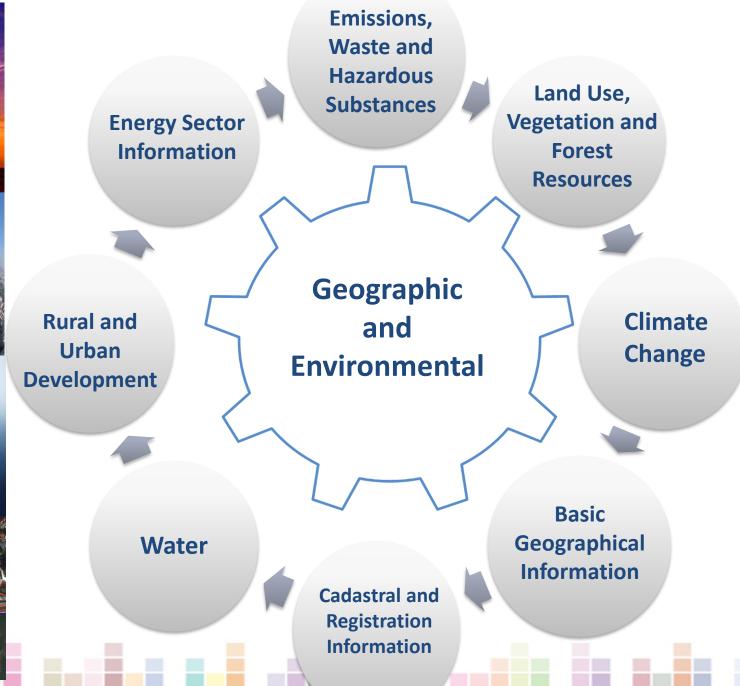




















Lessons learned from the Millennium **Development** Goals



















Geographical coverage of the MDGs indicators

Total	National	By State	By State and Municipality	Urban and rural
80	26	52	17	7

UN agreed MDG indicators: 48

National adjustments

Beyond the MDGs: 22

Reformulated: 10

TOTAL FOR MEXICO: 80

Adoption of the 2030 Agenda by Mexico



























National Council of the 2030 Agenda









Technical Committee on SDG Indicators

President of the Committee

Technical Secretary

Rapporteur







Members























































Invited Institutions









The Specialized Technical Committee on SDGS







20 Ministries:

- ✓ Environment
- √ Finance
- ✓ Labor
- ✓ Energy



Source: http://www.htcampus.com/article/skills-required-group-discussion-1213/

Working groups

Results from working groups

Global framework indicators

Total	Total for Mexico	Total analyzed	Total agreed	Total published
232	169	122	89	64

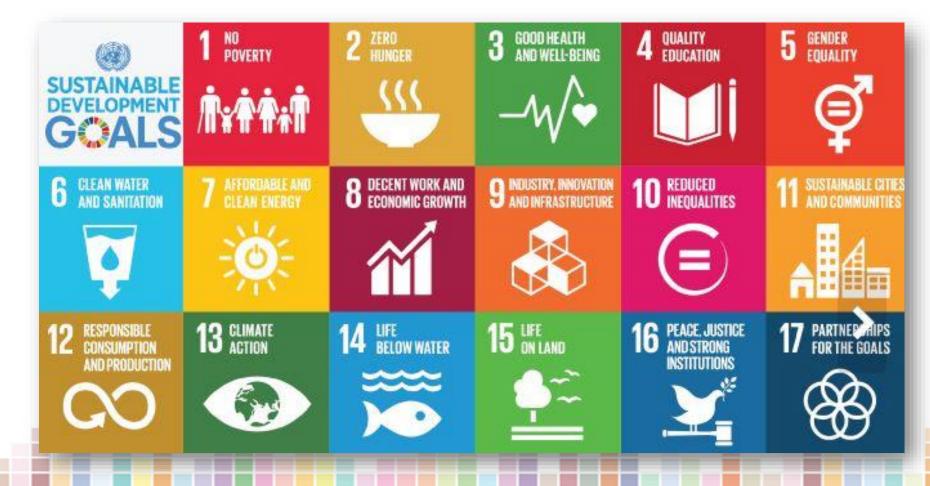


Indicators published

Framework	Count
Total	115
Global	64
National	51



Geospatial data that can be used to build and complement indicators



Background

- **INEGI** has produced Geospatia Data about the Natural Resources of Mexico for several decades.
 - Soil: 3 versions, using International Soil
 Classifications Systems
 - o Geology
 - Water: surface and groundwater
 - Land Use and Vegetation: 6 versions.
 - o National Datasets, 1:250,000 scale







INDICATOR 9.1.1

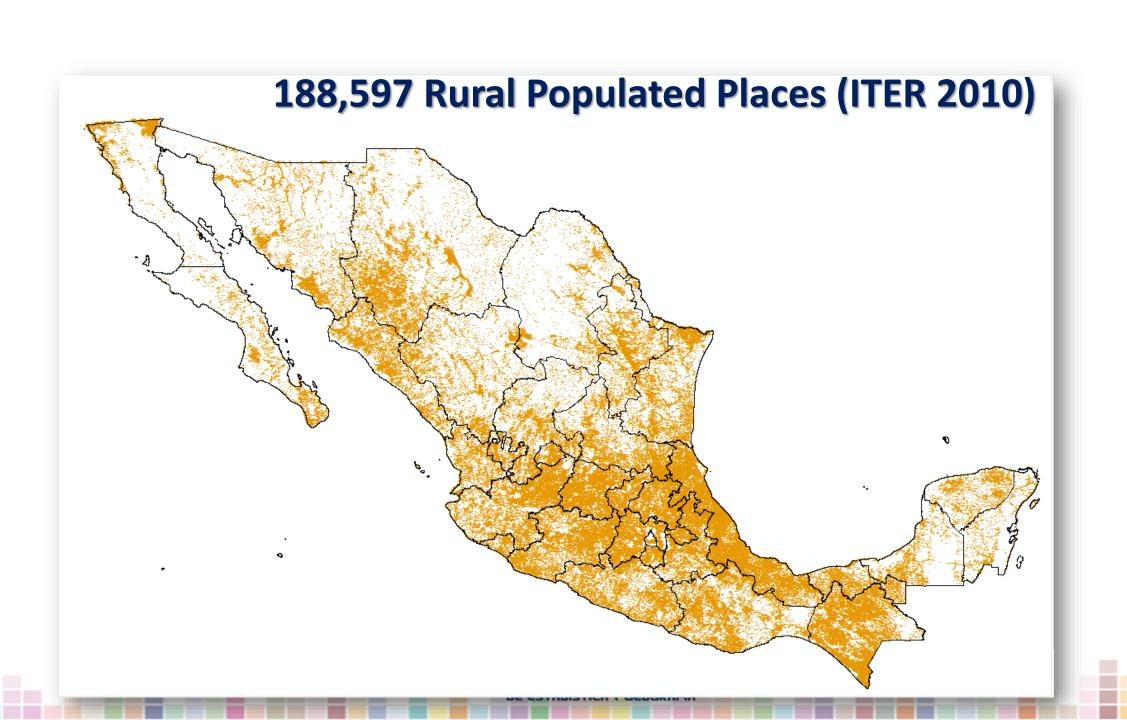
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road

Tier III



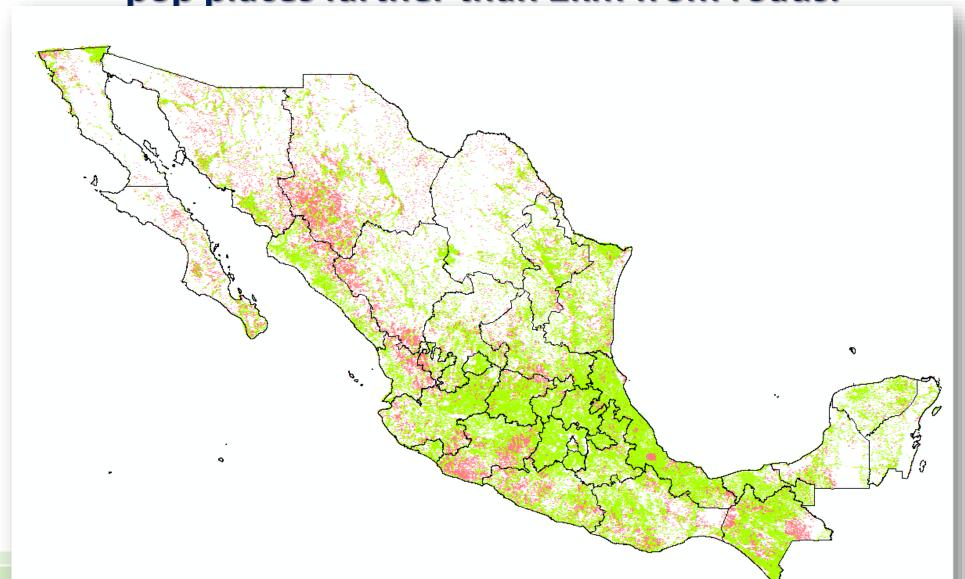
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

- 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road.
 - Statistical data: Census Data (ITER 2010) for each population center, with total population, and other census variables, and longitude, latitude for geospatial purposes (192,244 places).
 - Select populated places with 2,500 and less inhabitants as rural.
 - Geospatial data: National Topographic Data Set 1:50,000.
 - Transportation Layer.
 - Paved highways and gravel roads as all season roads.





Result: Green pop places within 2km of road, pink, pop places farther than 2km from roads.



Obtain total population for each class (within 2km, farther than 2km)

- National
- By state

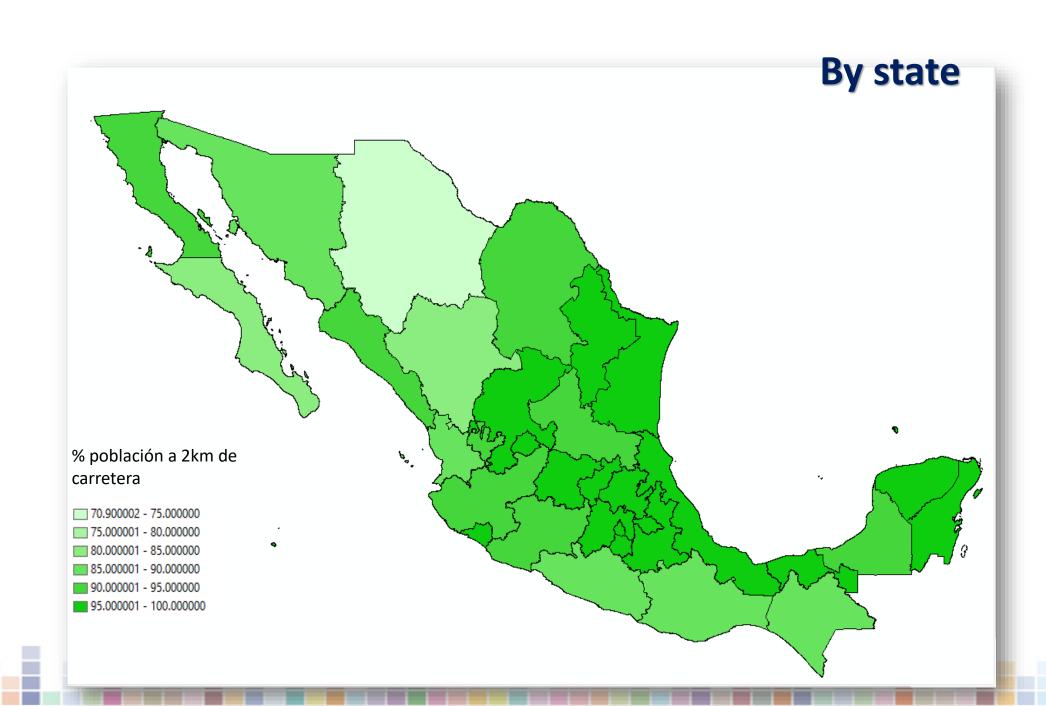
Rural population within 2Km of an all season road (National, and State)

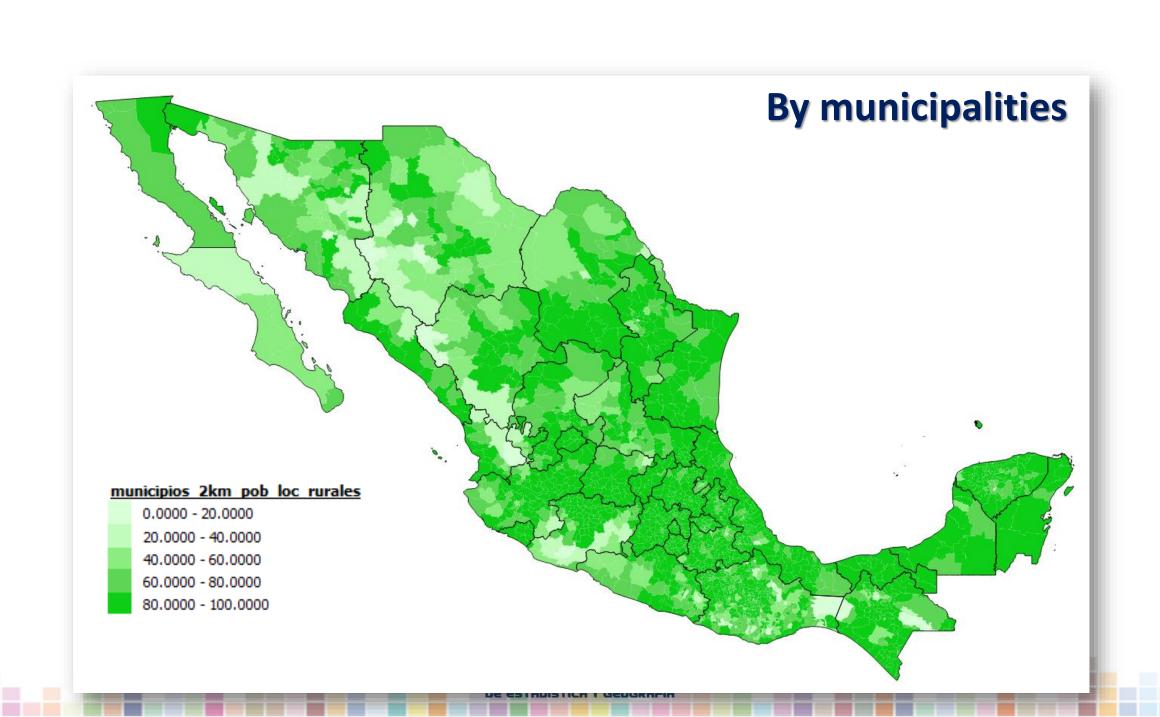
State	Rural population within 2km of road	Total Rural Population	Proportion (as %) of population within 2km of road
National	24,259,295	26,059,128	93.1
Aguascalientes	228,934	229,907	99.6
Baja California	219,355	243,196	90.2
Baja California Sur	73,469	88,308	83.2
Campeche	196,571	209,032	94.0
Coahuila	260,790	275,003	94.8
Colima	72,540	73,016	99.3
Chiapas	2,131,638	2,459,382	86.7
Chihuahua	366,551	517,269	70.9
Ciudad de México	40,687	40,687	100.0
Durango	427,687	508,499	84.1
Guanajuato	1,590,087	1,653,668	96.2
Guerrero	1,259,310	1,416,920	88.9
Hidalgo	1,247,993	1,273,778	98.0
Jalisco	926,187	985,248	94.0
México	1,956,414	1,976,017	99.0
Michoacán	1,246,190	1,362,688	91.5
Morelos	285,369	286,889	99.5
Nayarit	297,297	336,945	88.2
Nuevo León	239,483	247,333	96.8
Оахаса	1,737,581	2,002,757	86.8
Puebla	1,563,986	1,633,943	95.7
Quérétaro	527,405	540,664	97.5
Quintana Roo	152,584	157,058	97.2
San Luis Potosí	872,814	935,008	93.3
Sinaloa	702,073	751,994	93.4
Sonora	320,686	372,252	86.1
Tabasco	943,984	954,075	98.9
Tamaulipas	386,563	398,945	96.9
Tlaxcala	232,159	235,696	98.5
Veracruz	2,866,657	2,976,060	96.3
Yucatán	310,569	312,821	99.3
Zacatecas	577,965	604,070	95.7

Total population for each class (within 2km, farther than 2km)

- National
- By state
- By municipality









15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Tier I



Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

- 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Tier I)
 - This target can be derived totally from geospatial information.
 - Five map series of Vegetation and Land Use have been developed for Mexico
 - Vegetation types, including Temperate Forests, Tropical Forests, Grasslands, Shrublands, Mangroves and others.
 - Other categories: Agricultural land, urban builtop areas.



Methodology

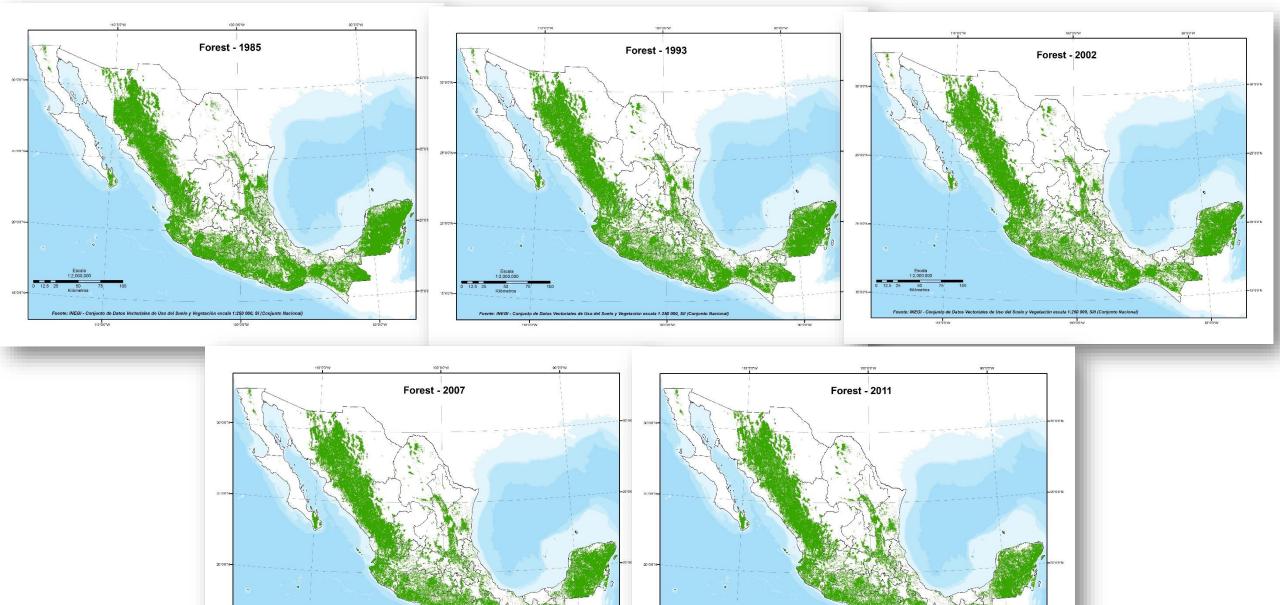
- For the target, all forested classes are grouped for each map series.
- Includes primary and secondary growth forests.
- An appropiate map projection for area calculation is used (Albers Equiarea).
- Each forest polygon has area (m2) as one attribute.
- Sum area for all forest polygons.
- Forest area as a proportion of total land area is calculated as the percentaje of forest area obtained vs. total country area.



Results

Forest area as a proportion of total land area.				
1985	1993	2002	2007	2011
36.8%	35.4%	34.5%	34.1%	33.7%





Fuente: INEGI - Conjunto de Datos Vectoriales de Uso del Suelo y Vegetación escala 1:250 000, SV (Conjunto Nacional)

Fuente: INEGI - Conjunto de Datos Vectoriales de Uso del Suelo y Vegetación escala 1:250 000, SIV (Conjunto Nacional)

Mexico's Open Data Cube project

 INEGI has initiated a face-to-face collaboration with Geoscience Australia to detail a local implementation of the Datacube in Mexico

Goal

- ✓ Implement Open Data Cube's open source technology, and adopt it in INEGI's processes related to satellite images
 - The technology includes a platform for the storage, organization, management and analysis of satellite images

Expected benefits

- √ Exploitation of the true potential of satellite images
- ✓ Promote more timely and accessible information
- ✓ More varied Geospatial and Statistical data about Natural Resources and the Environment
- √ Encourage exchange of data analysis methodologies

Mexico's Open Data Cube project

Forests



Farming



Wetlands



Urban growth



15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (II)

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (III)

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (II)

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (II)

Challenges and opportunities

- Growing availability of Remote Sensing data
- Technologic progress:
 - Big Data.
 - More processing power
 - Machine Learning
- Advances in concepts about:
 - Water
 - Soils
 - Vegetation, Plant Ecology
- Open Data Cube

Open Data Cube applications underway at Geoscience Australia

WOFS, Water observation from space: % of time that a pixel is covered with water:

Permanent water bodies

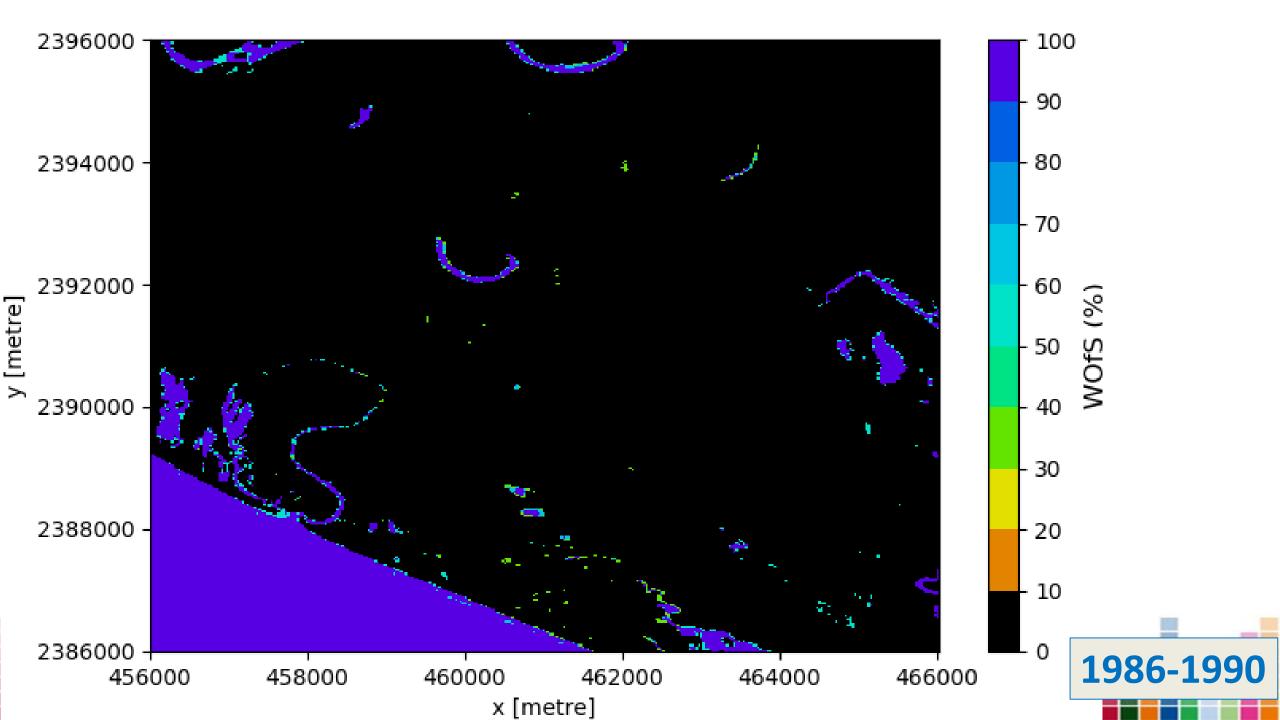
Flooded areas, water bodies during the rainy season, seasonal water bodies New dams.

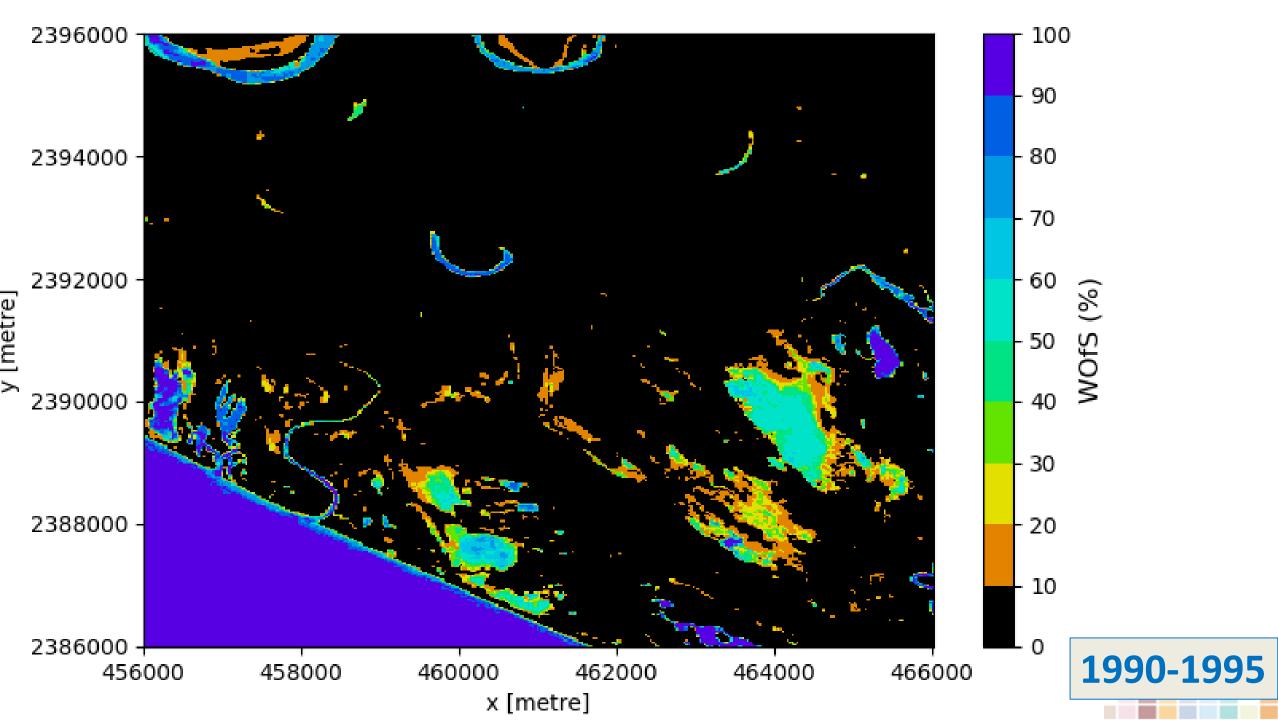
Land cover change:

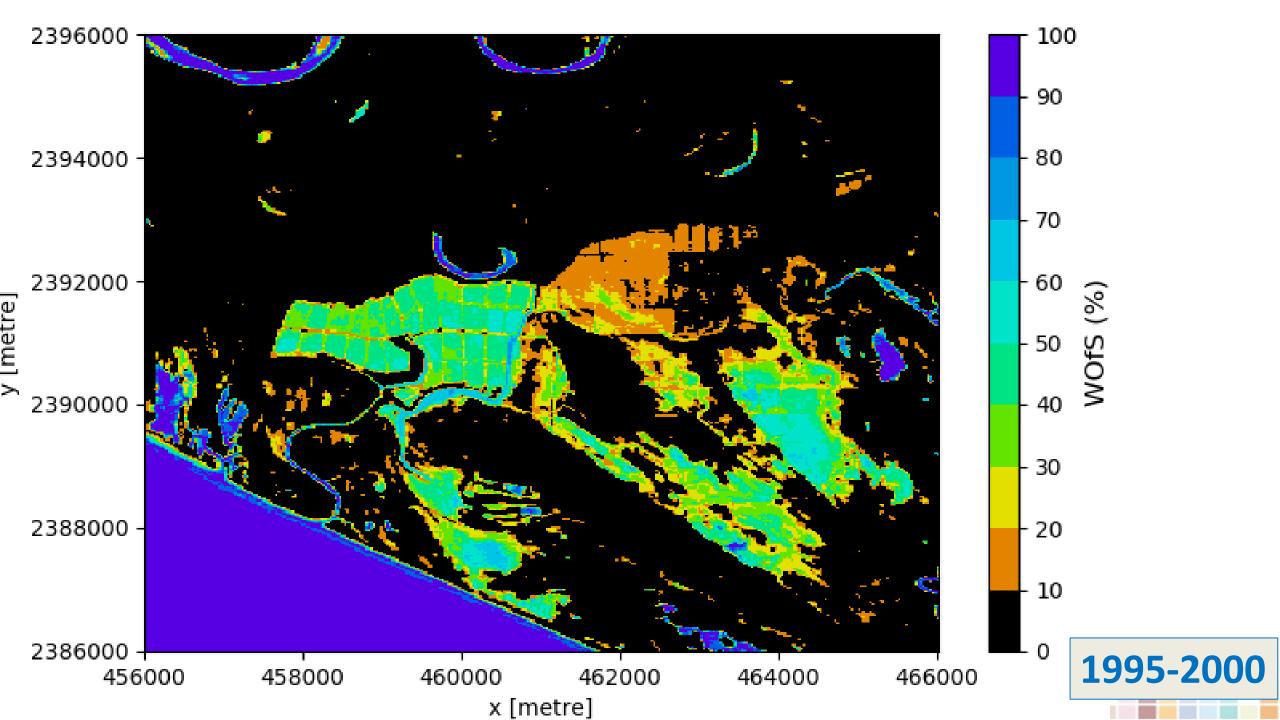
Fractional cover

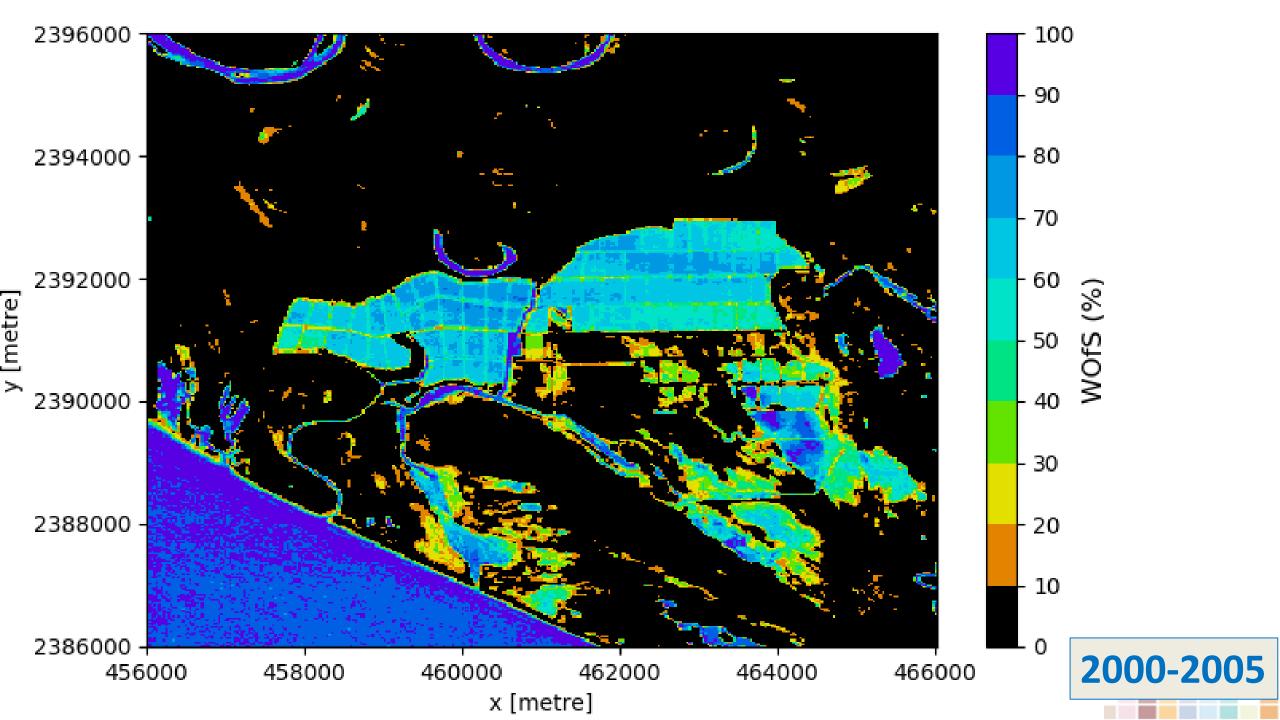
NDVI

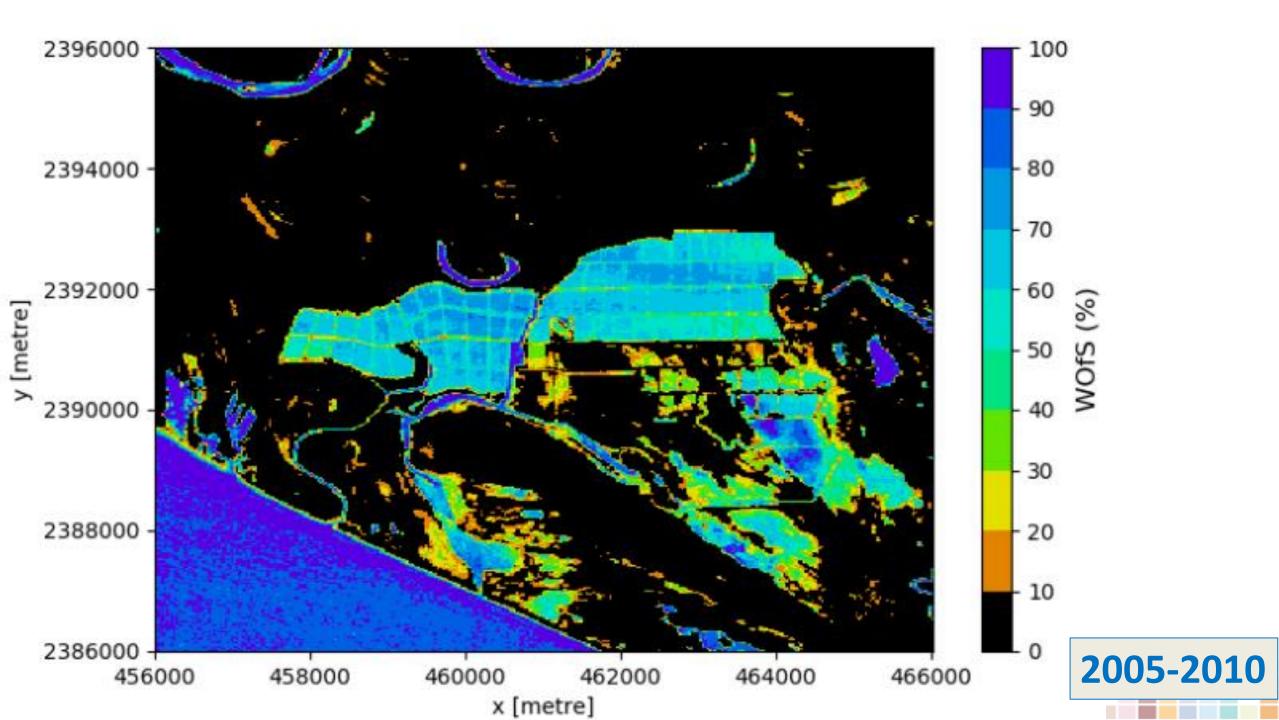


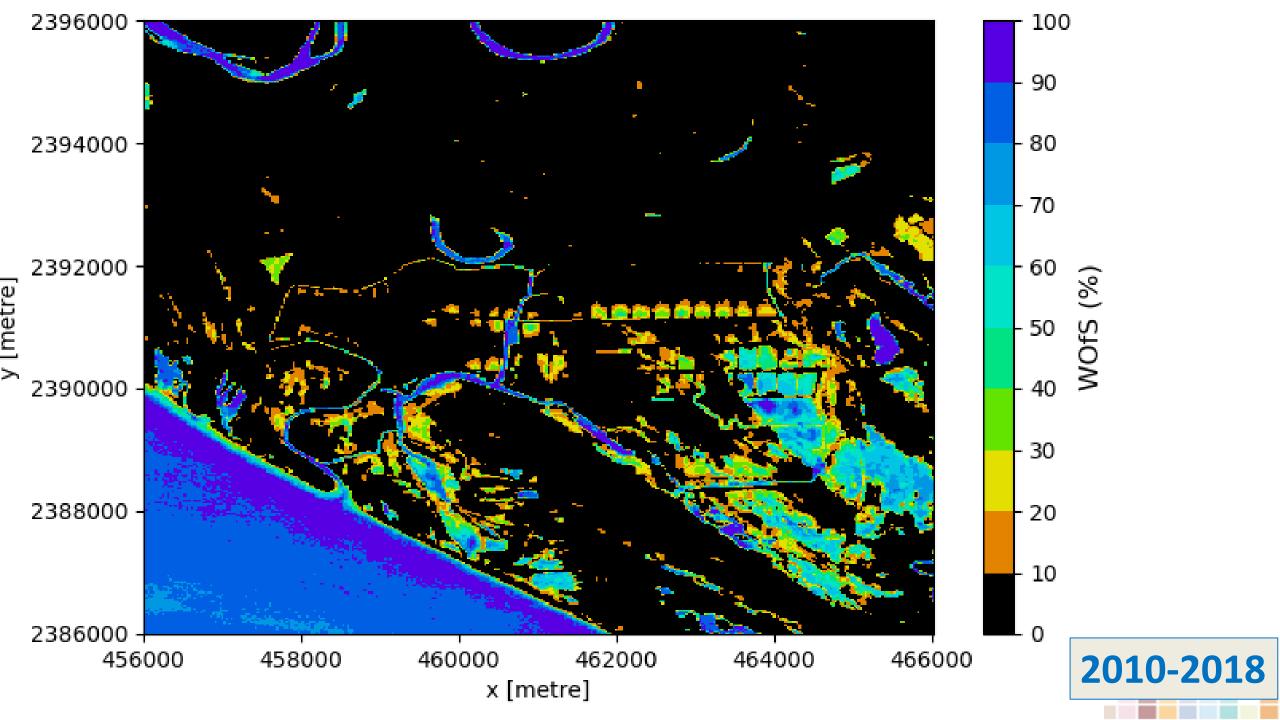








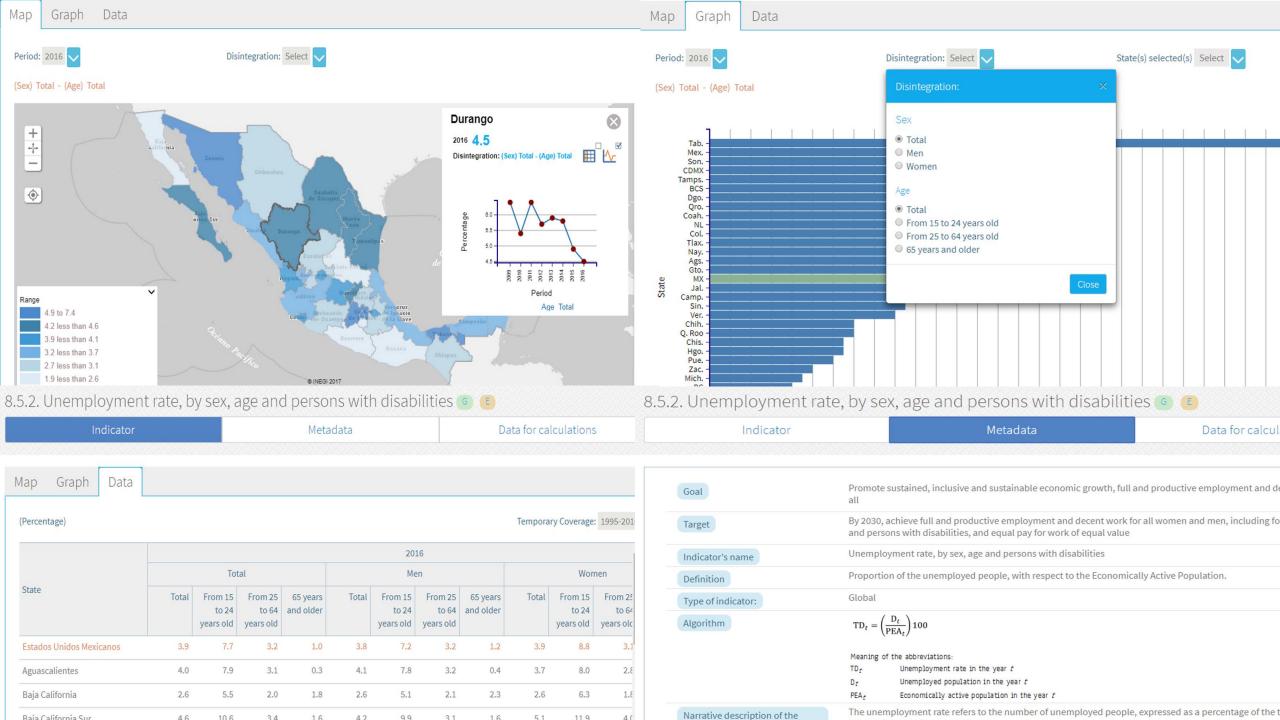


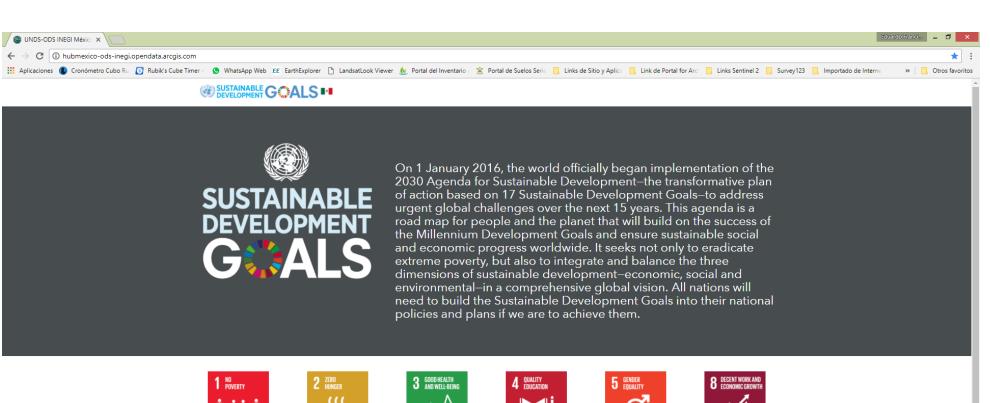


Dissemination of the results





















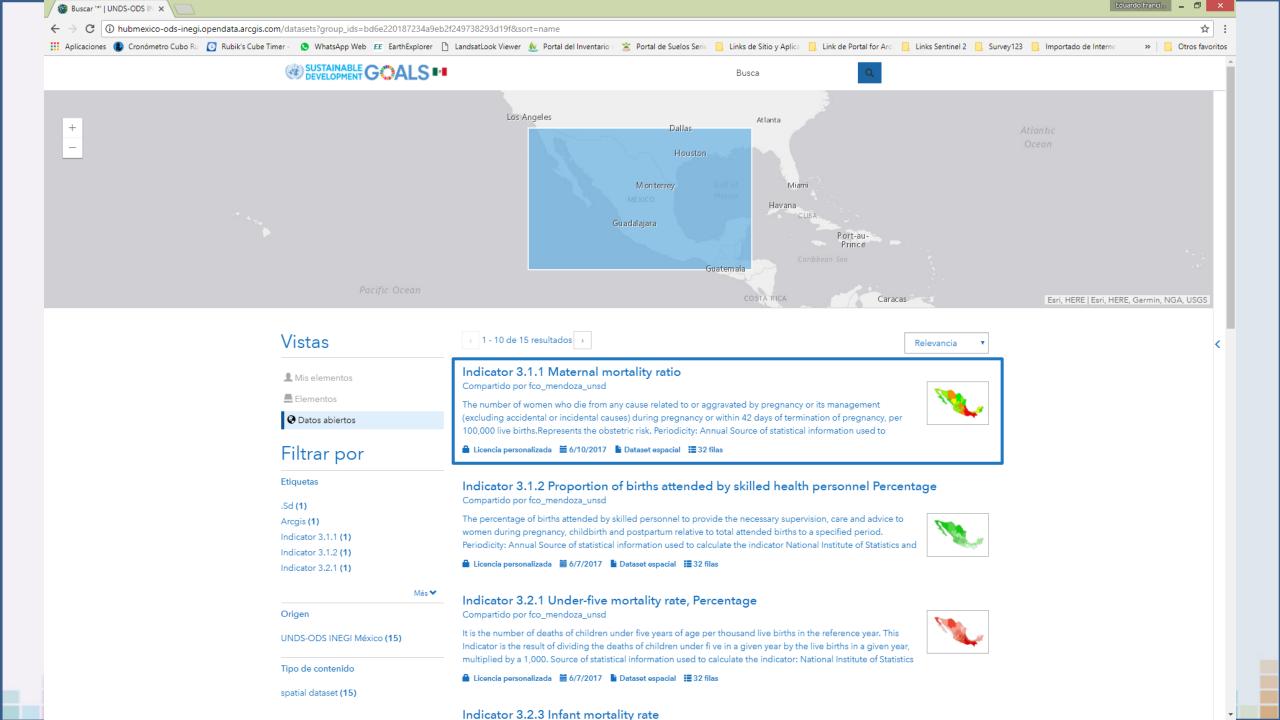


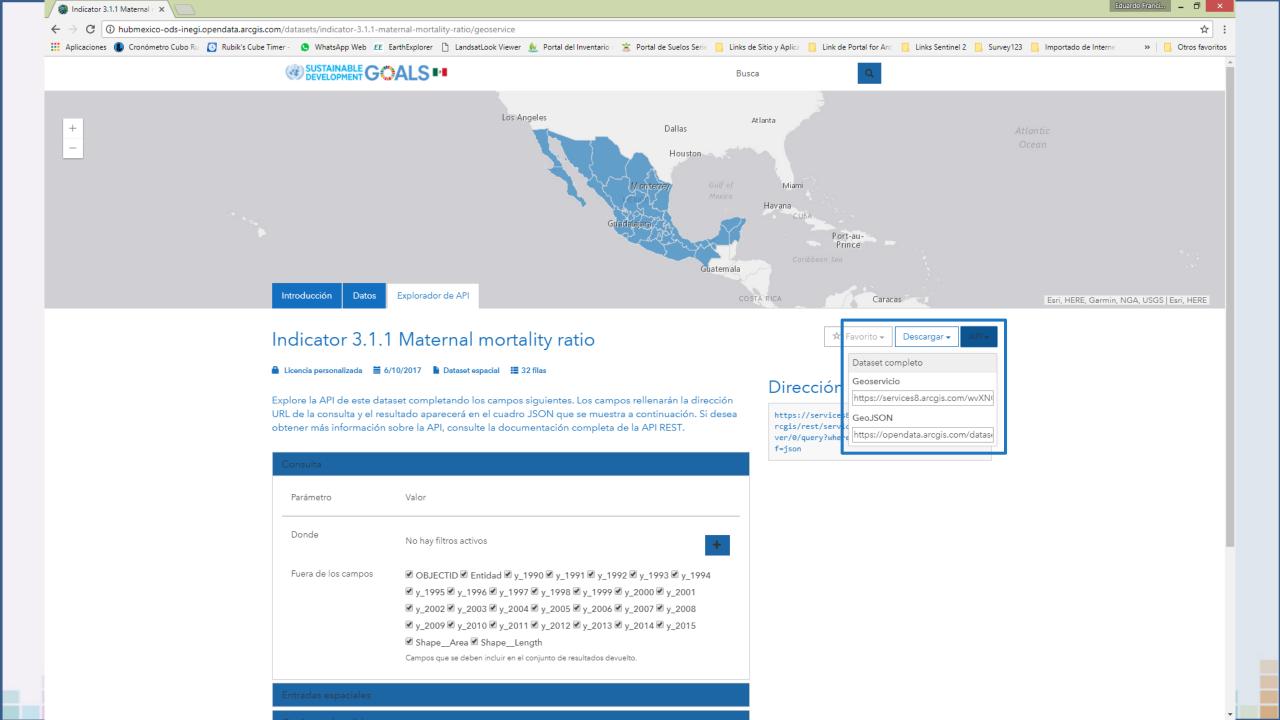




http://hubmexico-ods-inegi.opendata.arcgis.com/







Iniciar sesión



SUSTAINABLE GOALS

Welcome to the Open SDG Data Hub

To fully implement and monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, decision makers everywhere need data and statistics that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use. The Open SDG Data Hub promotes the exploration, analysis, and use of authoritative SDG data sources for evidence-based decision-making and advocacy. Its goal is to enable data providers, managers and users to discover, understand, and communicate patterns and interrelationships in the wealth of SDG data and statistics that are now available.



































17 Goals to Transform Our World

Two years ago, world leaders adopted the ambitious **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, with seventeen Sustainable Development Goals at its heart. The Agenda is our shared plan to transform the world in fifteen years and, crucially, to build lives of dignity for all.

António Guterres

Secretary-General of the United Nations

Featured Open Data Sites by Country









State of Palestine

Conclusions

- Geospatial Information, Earth Observations, Big Data and Statistics can be integrated in support of national priorities and global goals;
- Integration facilitates location & assessment of public policy and SDGs progress over time;
- The 2030 Agenda demands consolidation of National Statistical and Geospatial System.



Everything happens somewhere

Conociendo México

01 800 111 46 34 www.inegi.org.mx francisco.jimenez@inegi.org.mx





